

IN CONGRESS TO-DAY.

THE FIVE O'CLOCK ADJOURNMENT AGREEMENT RESCINDED.

Mr. Reed declares that it was in the interest of the House to rescind the agreement to adjourn at five o'clock.

In the Senate to-day a concurrent resolution was introduced by Mr. Hoar, providing for a meeting of the House and Senate on February 1 to count the electoral vote.

A petition from the Legislative Assembly of Idaho was presented, protesting against the admission of Utah as a State.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill providing for the allotment of separate reservations to the various tribes of Sioux Indians and the disposal of the remainder of the present reservation for settlement.

The tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Allison offered an amendment providing for the payment of a bounty of one cent per pound on beef, cane and corn sugar produced in the United States until April, 1900, the bounty to be paid out of duties collected on imported sugar.

In the House to-day Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Rules, favorably reported the resolution rescinding the order made May 11 last session, providing for the adjournment of the House each day at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Payson offered a resolution providing for the removal of Mr. Randall's resolution, with instructions to report as an amendment an order setting January 15 for the consideration of the Dependent Pension bill.

The chair ruled Mr. Payson's amendment out of order, upon which he offered an amendment providing that the order should not be in force on the first and third Mondays of each month, suspension days.

Mr. Payson's amendment was lost by a vote of 75 to 55. Mr. Reed and Mr. Cannon, members of the Committee on Rules, voting with the Democrats. In the debate which followed a motion for the previous question on the original resolution, Mr. Reed said he believed that the rule limiting the session to 5 o'clock is an invitation to filibuster. He heartily favored the rescinding of the order, and thus strengthening the arm of the majority of the House.

Mr. Reed alluded to a traffic which he said he had been made by Mr. Weaver, and concluded with a gentleman who had been obstructing legislation, and declared he would not support the bargain.

Mr. Payson denounced in no unmeasured terms the bargain which he claimed had been made by Mr. Weaver.

He then launched into a vigorous speech against the Oklahoma bill, pronouncing it a scheme designed to benefit a few land-grabbing corporations.

Mr. Randall declared there was not a semblance of truth in Mr. Payson's allegation that a bargain had been made by the Committee on Rules to allow the consideration of the Oklahoma bill on the first suspension day. The Oklahoma bill would come up as unfinished business on that day.

The resolution rescinding the order providing for adjournment at 5 o'clock was agreed to.

The Aqueduct Investigation. Senator Faulkner said this morning that there would be another meeting of the Congressional Aqueduct Committee as soon as one or two adjournment each day at 5 p. m. The report will be presented next week.

He Paves the Richardson Bill. Representative Stephen T. Hopkins of New York, who is said to be the most graceful dancer in the House, is heartily in favor of the bill to give the District a new city post office building. He said to a Currier reporter this morning that he would not vote for the bill as the best measure yet introduced, but he would vote for any bill that would give the District of the nation a much needed post office.

Committee on Rules Report. The House Committee on Rules to-day held a meeting at 11:35 a. m., and directed Mr. Randall to report to the House a resolution rescinding the special order of the House providing for adjournment each day at 5 p. m. The committee report was unanimous.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT. Captain James S. Lusk, who has charge of the Water Department, some time ago wrote Engineer Commissioner Raymond a letter urging unfavorable action on the proposed free water bill. He stated that if there was no rent charges for water there would be an increase in the amount of water wasted, and more inspectors would have to be employed. He made a number of other objections which were hereafter printed in THE CURRIER.

When the Commissioners revised the bill last week some of the suggestions were adopted.

Pleased With the City. Dr. Fisher, a prominent physician of Akron, O., and Mr. Kummer, editor of the Akron Beacon, with two other city gentlemen, the city engineer and five members of the City Board, have been in the city for a few days, having come to investigate the merits of the street pavements here before adopting them at home. They express themselves delighted with Washington, and its advantages as a residence.

Hooping up the Offenses. William Lee, colored, was engaged in abusing a woman at the corner of Thirtieth and Water streets and had just struck her when Officer Chamberlain attempted to arrest him. Lee turned round and made such a vigorous assault that the latter was obliged to use his club. In the Police Court this morning Lee was also charged with stealing from Johnson Bros. The Court imposed a fine of \$15 or 45 days.

Both Sides Withdraw Charges. In the Equity Court to-day came up the case of Robert Morrison against Thomas G. Hildebrandt to dissolve the law firm that has existed in their names and for the appointment of a receiver. Charges had been made on both sides, but it was announced in court that counsel had arrived at a settlement and that the charges on both sides were withdrawn.

Tried for Shooting Wenzel. Nelson Colbert was placed on trial for shooting Philip Wenzel on October 3 in the Criminal Court this morning.

CITY NEWS PARAGRAPHS. The Independent Ice Company has received news that the Komebe River is open at unusual occurrence at this season of the year.

Mr. Ward has been received of the serious illness of Rev. C. D. Andrews, formerly rector of Christ Church, East Washington, and now a resident of Minneapolis.

At a meeting of the Army Nurses' Association on Saturday night resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Mrs. Celia C. McKenna, who was a member of the association, were adopted.

Georgetown College alumni will meet at the Law Department building to-night for the purpose of appointing committees and making other arrangements for the celebration of the college's one hundredth anniversary.

SOMETHING OF TOWN TALK.

What Women Can Do. The usual crowd of ladies and children, with here and there a male companion, sat in the ladies' waiting-room of the Baltimore & Ohio Depot to-day waiting for train time. The fellow, whom everybody who has traveled knows, he of the loud mouth and vacant mind, combined with monumental cheek and brazen impudence, entered, and, to a submissive-looking little woman, who accompanied him, said, in a voice loud enough to fill the room:

"I have looked through your list, this question of enfranchising women, and I cannot see one good reason why it should be done."

By this time all eyes and ears were directed toward him, and he seemed to like it, for he turned toward an elderly lady who wore the peculiar garb of the "Friends" or "Quakers," and continued:

"A woman cannot sift the wheat from the chaff in the question of great political importance. She cannot mix among men of brains and take part in the discussion of the country's welfare; she cannot."

The elderly Quaker lady here held up her hand in a menacing way, and when he stopped she said slowly, and with emphasis on every word:

"I'll tell thee what she can do. She can come into a public place and not make a disagreeable ass of herself while she is there."

His gall was pierced and he slunk out.

When Blaine Was Speaker. He was on the rear platform of an Avenue car, going up, this morning, and in common with the rest of mankind was disgusted with the filibustering tactics of General Weaver.

"It is a pity that one man can clog the wheels of Government and keep two hundred men idle in spite of themselves. Give me the good old days when James G. Blaine of Maine was Speaker."

The car was slowing up, and the conductor requested him to come off the stop and let the ladies pass out. Without answering the conductor, he continued:

Why, gentlemen, Weaver's picaresque tactics would have no more effect on James G. Blaine of Maine than stepping off this car has on me."

He stepped down with his back to the driver, and as the car was moving briskly, he turned three back handsprings, executed the Eastern Fly and the Western Glide, and scooped up a mouthful of Avenue mud. When he could, he jumped to his feet and punched at the atmosphere viciously, yelling: "I'm lick any Weaver man in town."

The peals of laughter of those on the now receding car called him to his senses, and he made a dive for the seclusion of a neighboring saloon.

An Account of the Celebrated Case of Samuel Strong. The case of Samuel Strong against the District of Columbia, settled by arbitration, as reported in Saturday's Currier, has occupied the attention of the courts and other tribunals for fifteen years and awards and judgments varying from \$10,000 to a quarter of a million were given him.

The proceedings began in 1874, when the suit was withdrawn and he went before the Board of Audit for settlement and got an award of \$10,000 or thereabout. A certificate for this amount was paid into the registry of the court to meet the claim filed against it by attorneys, sub-contractors and laborers. He objected to the amount of the award and re-entered suit in court, and it was referred to Eugene Carusi as referee, who found that he was entitled to \$22,000.

The District accepted and the case was tried before Judge Humphreys. Counsel on both sides agreed not to try the case before him, but Colonel W. A. Cook, through strategy, succeeded in getting a verdict for Strong for \$130,000. The District was not represented. This was set aside by the Court in General Term, and a retrial of the case was had before Judge Wylie in 1879.

This trial lasted several months and the plaintiff was defeated. He then took his case to the Court of Claims, but withdrew it before a decision was reached. A board of referees, of which W. Penn Clark was president, next attempted to fix the amount that should be paid to the claimant and they set it down at something like \$230,000.

The District excepted again, and, as a last resort, Mr. Strong went before Congress, where a resolution was passed referring the claim to another board of arbitration, who gave the award presented in THE CURRIER on Saturday. Daniel Dunnivan, a clerk in the Auditor's Office of the District, has been employed in the case since its beginning, and has kept the claim to another board of arbitration, who gave the award presented in THE CURRIER on Saturday. Daniel Dunnivan, a clerk in the Auditor's Office of the District, has been employed in the case since its beginning, and has kept the claim to another board of arbitration, who gave the award presented in THE CURRIER on Saturday.

After giving him time to put on his clothes they took him out and to a lumber yard near by and removing his trousers gave him thirty lashes, so severe that the man has not been out of his own house since. This action is quite generally approved, and as the White Caps found such excellent evidence of his dereliction when they captured him their action is not entirely undeserved.

THE WHITE CAPS MAKE A BLUNDER. Friday night Mr. Richard Walder, a well-known Alexandria merchant and a pillar in the Methodist Church, was stopped on South Royal street by four men with white caps concealing their faces. They called him by name and told him to stop. Walder was too scared to understand, and told him he must close his relations with a married woman whose name he also failed to catch.

"But," said Mr. Walder, "you have made a mistake. My name is Walder—Richard Walder."

The White Caps scrutinized his face more closely, apologized, and, after begging his pardon, let him go—which, by the way, Mr. Walder was willing to do and did.

Alfred Coogan, a clever young man of good family, got a letter signed "Captain of the White Caps," with a skull and crossbones appended in which it was admonished that if he didn't cease his attentions to so many young ladies he would get "9-30," that is, a switch of nine lashes would be applied to his bare back thirty times.

As a career of their determination a bundle of nine switches was left in the vestibule of his house on St. Asaph street with the letter. Mr. Coogan says he isn't afraid, but he goes home earlier now than he used to.

Charles Keilly, a 15-year-old boy, also received a letter signed by the White Caps, in which he was ordered to stop "running with the Hill boys," a gang of disorderly young toughs.

Henry Simpson, the keeper of the county jail, says that he has known of these actions of the White Caps and he thinks something ought to be done to stop them.

"Why, Mr. —, the man who was taken out of bed and whipped in the lumberyard was horribly treated," said Jailer Simpson. "There are cuts on his

ALEXANDRIA WHITE CAPS.

THE OLD TOWN STARTLED BY THE VIGILANTES.

They do not string men up to trees, but they cause a deal of terror among the Residents of the Place.

There are White Caps in Alexandria. The idea of so modern a thing as White Caps in the old burg is funny very funny. And the funniest part of it all is the fact that there are White Caps there.

Real live nineteenth century White Caps. A couple of weeks or perhaps a month ago the organization was formed and it has grown rapidly and now if an Alexandrian sees a man with anything that looks like a white cap on his head after 9 o'clock at night he runs.

They are not fear-mongers, either, these White Caps aren't. They send their blood-curdling letters to policemen as well as to any one else.

One of them is written in blue ink and is addressed to you, but was sent him by mail. It reads:

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Jan. 3, 1889. Mr. —: If you don't stop mistreating your family and stop visiting that woman on Asaph street who goes to the street every morning and escort home every night you will be visited by the white caps and your back hair will stand on end.

On the other side of the half-sheet of letter paper on which it was written is a rude attempt at a drawing of a skull and pair of cross-bones and a parting threat.

He received a warning. An old man living at the lower end of Pitt street was the recipient of a threatening letter, scrawled in red, red blood. It read as follows:

ALEXANDRIA, January 6, '89. Mr. ELIJAH HUTCHINSON: You have got to stop abusing your family and beating your wife. You had better give those orphan children their rights or the WHITE CAPS will make you wish you had.

Mr. Hutchinson's wife has been dead some years, and so he thinks that his letter, written in blood, was the work of some boys and that he has no cause for anxiety.

BURIED UP TO HIS WAIST. A man, whose name could not be ascertained, was taken out a couple of miles into the country last week and buried in the ground up to his waist. The earth was packed tightly around him, and it took about an hour for the people, who found him the next morning, to dig him out. He had always been a careless sort of a man, and did odd jobs about town for his living and drinks. Since the White Caps' visit he has gone to work, and bids fair to become respectable. The reason his name could not be found out is an odd one.

THE GENERAL SENTIMENT. Henry Posey, the driver of the Columbia fire engine, voices the general sentiment. The truth of the matter is the Alexandrians are scared. "I don't want to talk too much about this business," said Mr. Posey when the reporter asked him where the man who was burned could be found, "because I don't want them to get after me." And there's not a man in Alexandria who will say that the White Caps are arduous or anything but good of them.

Of course there are lots of people who get letters and keep still about it. But there are a great many who don't. And the White Caps don't confine their operations to writing.

SWANSBURY'S EXPERIENCE. Saturday night as George Swansbury, whose reputation for industry or anything else commendable is bad, was stopped on the street by a half dozen men, whose faces were concealed by the big white baglike caps drawn over their heads and when two of them held his hands and feet, he was face and head with molasses out of a tin bucket, applying it with a paint brush. After he was liberally besmeared with the thick, sticky molasses several handfuls of flour were thrown in his face and he was left to the mercy of the mob.

He was told to get out of town. "Go to work or get out of town."

But the most unpleasant thing the White Caps have done was last Tuesday or Wednesday night.

There is a married man in Alexandria who is attentive by half to a woman who isn't his wife to suit the White Caps. About 2 o'clock in the morning the White Caps went to the house in which the unfortunate married man's case since its beginning, and has kept the claim to another board of arbitration, who gave the award presented in THE CURRIER on Saturday.

After giving him time to put on his clothes they took him out and to a lumber yard near by and removing his trousers gave him thirty lashes, so severe that the man has not been out of his own house since. This action is quite generally approved, and as the White Caps found such excellent evidence of his dereliction when they captured him their action is not entirely undeserved.

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COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS.

WHAT THE OWNER OF MONTELEO HAS DONE.

He Wants the Streets in the Tract in Conformity With Those in the City—Captain Symons' View of It—A Legal Opinion.

The agitation in favor of extending the city streets into the country, and the new law requiring that subdivisions of land in the country be made so that the streets will be of equal width, and also in alignment with the city streets, is having considerable effect.

Captain Symons states that the time has already arrived when people consider that there is a cloud on every subdivision that does not conform to these requirements. The sale of lots is dropping off, and it is only a question of a few years when Congress will pass the bill to extend the streets of the city and then these lots on the face of the country will be wiped out entirely.

"Here is a substantial result of the movement in favor of straight streets," said Captain Symons, pointing on the map to the Monteleo subdivision. "This tract contains about 100 acres and was regularly and legally subdivided by Mr. L. C. Loomis and he has just told me he is going to obliterate it, because it is not in alignment with the streets of Washington."

He gives as his reason for resubdividing the land that there is more or less of a cloud on subdivisions with streets in disagreement with the streets of the city, and he is going to have all his losses in the beginning; and when Congress extends the streets he will be put to no further expense.

In discussing recent subdivisions Captain Symons said it is very bad ground on the part of the trustees of Twining City to insist on recording their plat, because as soon as Congress provides for the extension of the streets Twining City and all other subdivisions in the same category will have to go.

"The recent law regulating subdivisions has been criticized by certain members of the bar," remarked a lawyer. "The act was passed August 27, 1888, and it was provided that the regulations of the Commissioners on the subject should go into effect thirty days after being promulgated. The thirty days expired last week, and the question arises, what shall be done with the subdivisions filed with the surveyor for record, since the passage of the act, August 27, 1888, six months ago."

"The delay on the part of the Commissioners in formulating the regulations and the thirty days required to make them operative as law, practically prohibited the recording of subdivisions of land for this period. It has been held by the District authorities that these subdivisions are subject to the act of August last."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The Stock and Money Market. New York, Jan. 14.—Money 3 per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, 480@490; actual rates, 485@485 1/2 for 60 days, and 485@485 1/2 for demand.

Governments steady; currency, 68, 119 bid; 4s, coupons, 124 1/2 bid; 4 1/2s, do., 108 1/2 bid.

The stock market opened firm, and was more active than for some time past. There was a steady buying of the leading stocks throughout, and prices gradually advanced. At midday the improvement was somewhat less, prices ranging from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. The market has since been firm.

1 p. m. prices.—W. U. S. 8; N. Y. C. 108; N. J. C. 98 1/2; Mch. 82; E. P. 30 1/2; P. 26; do. 60; 60; 11; C. 110 1/2; Can. Pac. 90; Pac. 65; Mo. 70 1/2; Tex. 28; S. C. 63 1/2; D. 1; L. 143 1/2; W. 143 1/2; Erie 23 1/2; N. E. 14 1/2; N. W. 108 1/2; O. & W. 15 1/2; O. & M. 22 1/2; P. 1; 37 1/2; Reading 40 1/2; R. L. 100 1/2; O. M. 33 1/2; do. 60; 56; St. Paul 63 1/2; do. 60; 100; N. C. 8 1/2; S. & W. 24 1/2; W. 11; do. 1 1/2; 2 1/2; B. & Q. 11 1/2; P. D. & E. 34 O. & P. 31 1/2.

The Chicago Market. CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Opening, 9:30 a. m.: Wheat Jan., 90 1/2; March, 91 1/2; May, 91 1/2; 91 1/2. Corn—Feb., 34 1/2; March, 35; May, 36 1/2; 36 1/2. Oats—Jan., 27 1/2; Feb., 28 1/2; March, 29 1/2; 29 1/2. Short Ribs—Feb., 56 1/2; March, 57 1/2; 57 1/2.

The Washington Stocks. Miscellaneous Bonds—W. & G. R. 108; U. S. 8; Mch. 82; E. P. 30 1/2; P. 26; do. 60; 11; C. 110 1/2; Can. Pac. 90; Pac. 65; Mo. 70 1/2; Tex. 28; S. C. 63 1/2; D. 1; L. 143 1/2; W. 143 1/2; Erie 23 1/2; N. E. 14 1/2; N. W. 108 1/2; O. & W. 15 1/2; O. & M. 22 1/2; P. 1; 37 1/2; Reading 40 1/2; R. L. 100 1/2; O. M. 33 1/2; do. 60; 56; St. Paul 63 1/2; do. 60; 100; N. C. 8 1/2; S. & W. 24 1/2; W. 11; do. 1 1/2; 2 1/2; B. & Q. 11 1/2; P. D. & E. 34 O. & P. 31 1/2.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 300; Bank of Republic, 175; Metropolitan, 200; Central, 200; Second, 140; Farmers' and Merchants', 150; Citizens', 125; Columbia, 125.

Railroad Stocks—Washington and Georgetown, 200; Metropolitan, 111; Columbia, 32; Caps & North, 10; 30; Annapolis, 10; 10; Washington & Annapolis, 10; 10; Franklin, 14; Metropolitan, 75; National Union, 10; Arlington, 160; Corcoran, 60; Columbia, 124; German American, 150; Potomac, 75; Riggs, 8; Gas and Electric Light Stocks—Washington Gas, 40; Georgetown Gas, 45; U. S. Electric Light, 60.

Telephone Stocks—Pennsylvania, —; Chesapeake & Potomac, 75.

Improving the Occasion. Little Dot—Mamma, papa was readn' in the paper 'bout a catmeal mill that exploded awf' in Chicago.

Mamma—I suppose the meal was not managed carefully.

Little Dot—I see so. May be they didn't put enough sugar on it.—[Philadelphia Record.]

Fruit of Experience. Robby has been imparting to the minister the important and cheerful information that his father has got a new set of false teeth.

"Indeed, Robby," replied the minister indulgently, "and what will he do with the old set?"

"Oh, I 'pose," answered Robby, "they'll cut 'em down and make me wear 'em."

To an American Girl. The ladies of Birmingham have subscribed for two splendid presents for Mrs. Chamberlain. One is a very rich necklace of seventy-three selected pearls strung on fine silk with a single diamond clasp. It cost \$2,000. Another gift is a diamond-studded star composed of fifty-a diamonds of the finest water. These are set in silver with a gold mount and form either a brooch or a hairpin.—[N. Y. Cable.]

A Daring Genius. In the last act of "Cleopatra," in which Mrs. Potter is now appearing, she is said to have uttered the text which makes Cleopatra liken the world to a bubble that sucks its life away to death with a realism "remarkable even in these days of dramatic actuality." Mrs. Potter's genius is evidently of the daring kind.—[Chicago Herald.]

Local Weather Indications. Fair, mostly stationary temperature; winds generally northerly.